



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An apprentice from the steamship *Bellaalsa* was taken ill before the vessel left Hamburg, and died there on September 4. Another fell ill off Cuxhaven, and is in hospital at that port. It is reported that both patients were suffering from plague.

No further cases of plague have occurred in the River Tyne port sanitary district. Every precaution has been taken to insure that no spread of infection shall occur.

Further Relative to Plague on Steamship *Bellaalsa* at Hamburg.

The following information, dated October 3, was received from the burgomaster of the State of Hamburg through the American consul general at Hamburg: During the three weeks that have elapsed since the occurrence of the two cases of plague on the steamship *Bellaalsa* no further cases of the disease have occurred at Hamburg. The probabilities indicate that the origin of the contagion was not in Hamburg, but on board the vessel. The persons attacked occupied the same compartment on board ship. The vessel did not lie alongside the quay while at Hamburg, but was unloaded in midstream. Ten dead rats found on board during the vessel's stay at this port were examined, but no plague infection was found.

NOTE.—The steamship *Bellaalsa* left Rosario, Argentina, July 2, for Hamburg via Cape Verde Islands.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents for Plague Infection.

During the week ended September 21, 1912, 691 rats and mongoose were examined at Hilo and 1,575 at Honokaa. No plague infection was found.

At Honolulu during the same week 153 rats were examined. No plague infection was found.

The last case of human plague occurred at Pepeekeo, Hawaii, September 13, 1912. The last plague-infected rat was found at Olaa, Hawaii, September 9, 1912.

ITALY.

Cholera in Sardinia.

Cholera has been reported in Cagliari, Island of Sardinia, as follows: Week ended September 17, 1912, 6 cases with 4 deaths; week ended September 24, 1912, 5 cases with 3 deaths.

JAPAN.

Cholera at Tokyo.

Four cases of cholera were reported at Tokyo September 4, 1912.

MEXICO.

Yellow Fever.

During the week ended October 12, 1912, there were reported in the vicinity of San Juan Bautista, State of Tabasco, 4 cases of yellow fever, with 2 deaths. The cases were distributed in four localities, viz, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Jalapa, and Huimanguillo, distant from San Juan 64, 32, and 80 kilometers, respectively.